5. Paracetamol + Ceffeine.

6. Ozphenbutazone + Diazepam.

7. Phenylbutazone/Oxyphenbutazone.

8. Diazepam.

9. *Piperidinoethyoxy-o-carbmethoxy benzophenone Hydrochloride-Diphenpiperidonone* thylacetamide Bromomethylate + Polymethylsiloxone.

Drags Ior treatment of Diarrhoea and Amoebic Dysentery

798. SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of drugs allowed for the treatment of diarhoea and armebic dysentery in India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of thjse drugs have proved to be dangerous and have been withdrawn in other countries;

(c) if so, the names of such dr.ugs and what are the reasons for which these drugs have been banned in other countries j

(d) whether Government are aware of tbe dangerous effects of these drugs;

(e) if so, what ls the justification for continuing these drugs;

(f) whether any safer drugs for these diseases are available in the country; and

(g) if so, the names of thos? drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRl RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The drug availble for the treatment of amoebic dysentry/diarrhoea in the country are Metronidazole, Iodochlorohydroxyquinoline, Tinidazole and Diloxanide Furoate.

(b) to(d) Hydroxyquinoline group of drugs which are indicated for amoebic dysentry, dis rihoea *wcie* lepoited to cause in Japanese papulation parasthesia of peripheral nerves leading to abnormal sensation and sub-acute myelo-optic neuropathy would (SMON) which woul d legd to blindness.

While the drug continues to' be marketed in large number of countries, it is reported to be withdrawn in some countries.

(e) Experts consulted were of th; view that the SMON syndrome rn .y be confined *to* Japan .and such lepoits of neurological deficit were not noticed in India. Such drugs were considered Cheap and eff ctive for the treatment of diarrhoea.

(f) and (g) Other drugs available and. indicated for amoebic dysentry/ diarrhoea, havetheir own characteristic side effects.

Withdrawal of Noraminophenazonum

799. SHRl SYED SIBTEY RAZI : Will -the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Noraminophenazoni<m is allowed foi human consumption in India;

(b) what is the indication Cor which this drug is used;

(c) the names of three leading bands based on this drug being marketed in India :

(d) whether Government are aware that this drug has not been found safer in most of other countries and whether nis Ministry aro'aware of any such reports ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ;

(f) whether Government are considering to withdraw this drug ; and

(g) If so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The drug Noraminophena-zonum, (Analgin) is used to relieve mild to moderate pain,

(0 The three leading brands of this drug are Novalara Ultragin and Zimalgin.

(d) and (e) The drug Analgin has been withdrawn in certain countries on the assumption that it may cause significant nranulocytosis (blood disorders).

(f) and (g) The recent studies* both restrospective and prospective have ruled out the possiblity of "extra-risk of blood disorders due to Analgin compared to, that of other analgosis . The Drugs Technical Advisory Board took note of the Bogtan study for monitoring adverse reaction to analgin and found no adequate basis to recommend withdrawal of the drug.

Drugs for treatment of inflammation

800. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of drugs for the treatment of inflammation allowed for marketing in India ;

(b) what are the details of other indications for which each of these drugs have been permitted by his Ministry ;

(c) wnetner any ofthe drug companies withdraw any of these drugs on the ground of its hazard ous effects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any of these drugs nave been withdrawn in any other country *, and

(f) if so, the names of such coun tries and the reasons for withdrawal thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI (RAFIQUE ALAM) (a) to (f) ; The Drugs licensed for marketing for treating of inflammatory dis orders include Indomethacin, Pheny lbutazone, Oxyphenbutazone, Ibuprofen, Naproxen, Piroxicam, Diclofenac Sodium, Flurbiprofen, Ketoprofen, Mafenemic acid and auranofin. AU these drugs have their characteristic side effects.

I Some countries have preferred to withdraw Phenylbutazone. On the benefit risk considerations, Oxypnen-■ butazone has been reported to be withdrawn in Norway, U.K., Israel, United Arab Emirate, Finland Jordan. Pnenylbutazone has been withdrawn in Norway, U.A.E, and Jordan. Phenylbutzone and Oxyphenbutazone like many other nonsteroidal anti inflammatory drugs are reported to cause adverse reactions to blood in vulnerable population.

Government have restricted the use of these two drugs for only